



Optical Measurement Techniques for Rocket Engine Testing and Component Applications

7 June 2016

*Digital Image Correlation and
Dynamic Photogrammetry*

Paul Gradl

NASA MSFC
256.544.2455

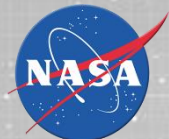
Paul.R.Gradl@nasa.gov

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



MARSHALL
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

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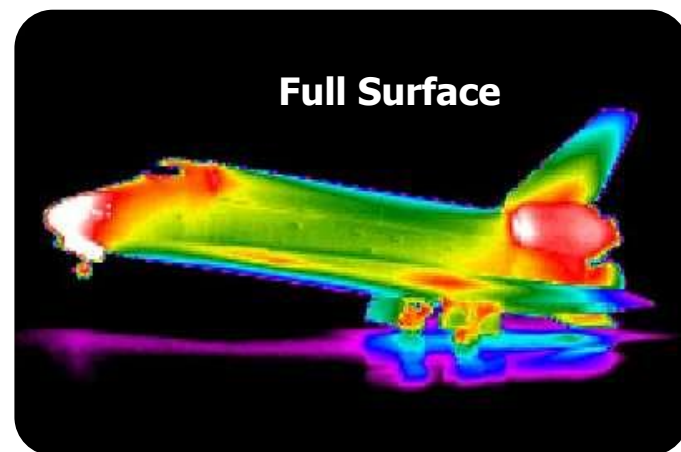
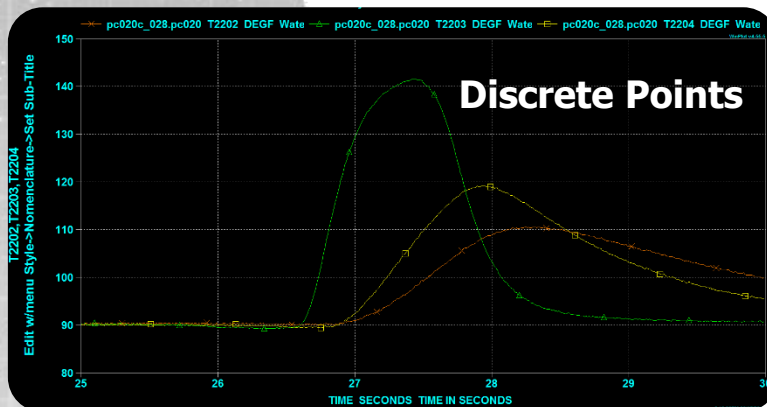


Motivation for Technology

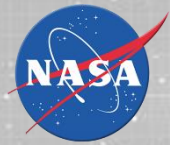
- Subscale and Full-scale testing requires expensive and labor intensive instrumentation to better understand hardware performance
 - Design Modifications and Performance Predictions based on “discrete” point instrumentation
 - Thermocouples, Pressure Transducers, Accelerometers, Strain Gages

Full Surface > Point
IR > Thermocouple
D.I.C. > Strain Gage

*D.I.C. = Digital
Image Correlation*

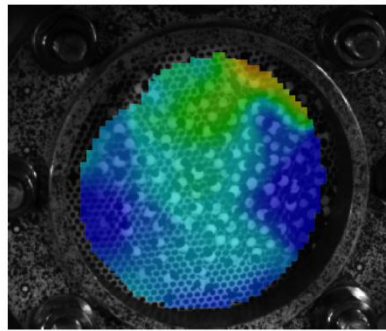


Goal: Augment Traditional Gages to gain a better understanding of hardware and environment loads to design more efficient components and systems



Applications and Development work for Digital Image Correlation at NASA

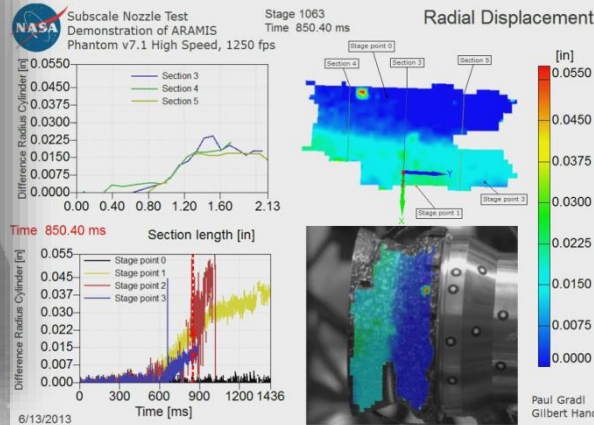
Test 91 April 3, 2013 300 SS 0.005" Half H2O Major Strain



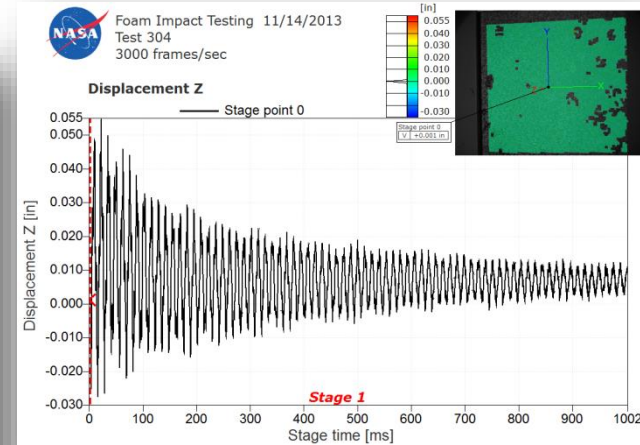
Last Frame Before Perforation



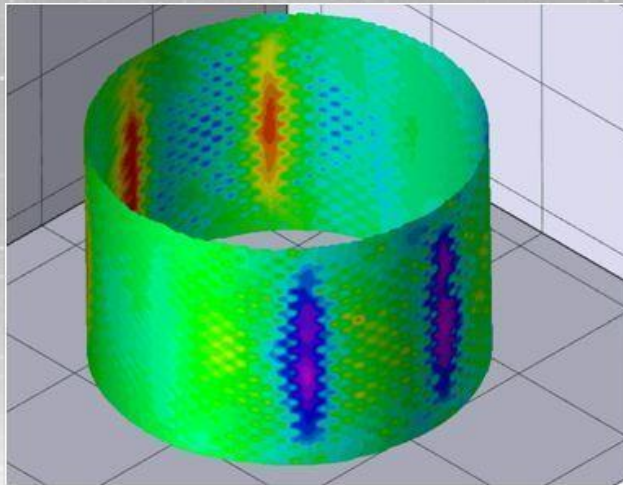
Blast Pressure Wave Tracking at 70,000 fps



Subscale Nozzle Displacements at 1700F

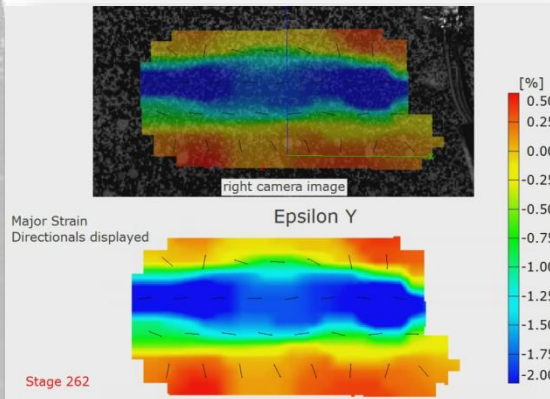


Debris Impact Testing – Eliminated Strain Gages

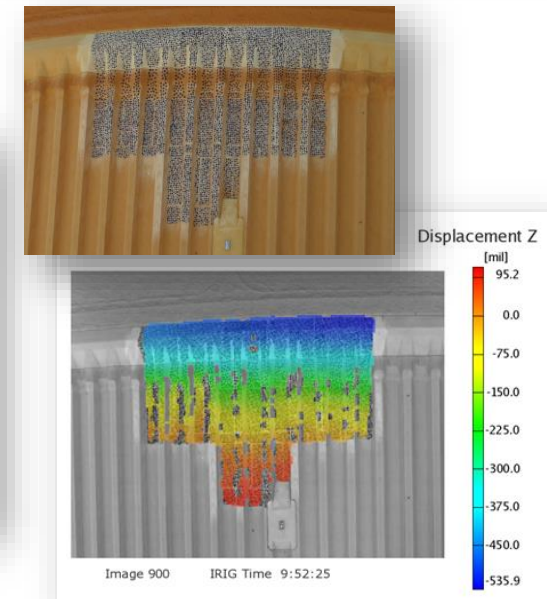


Full-Field Strain and Displacements of 18-ft Dia Tank

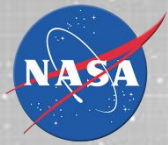
Ref: Todd Boles, MSFC/ET30



**High Speed Composite Compression
– Direct Application of Major Strain**



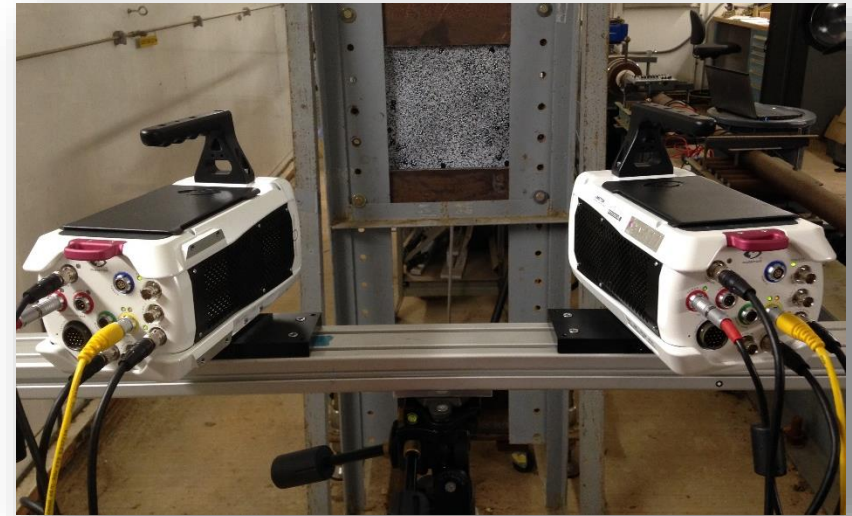
**ET (on Pad) Cryo tanking test
to observe stringer
displacement**



Digital Image Correlation - Overview of Technology

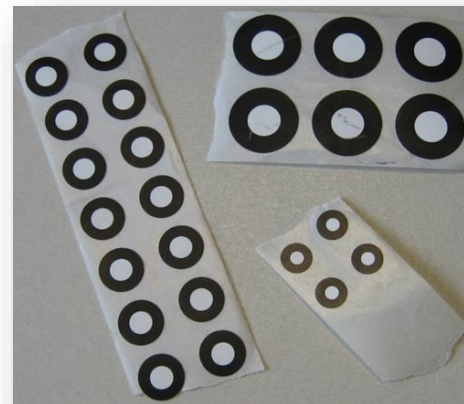
Photos by: Paul Gradl and Gilbert Handley

- Uses paired high speed video cameras calibrated to a volume to full field surface data
- Post-processing of paired images to determine **Displacement of surface, strains, acceleration, velocity**
- High Speed cameras can provide high frame rate although frame rate limited by duration of test and current post-processing techniques (tremendous amounts of data)

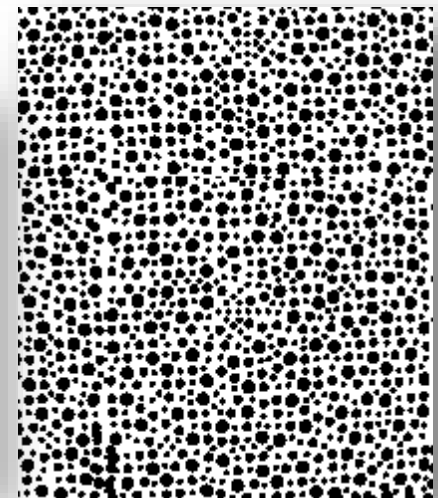


ARAMIS

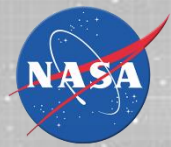
PONTOS



Discrete Point Setup

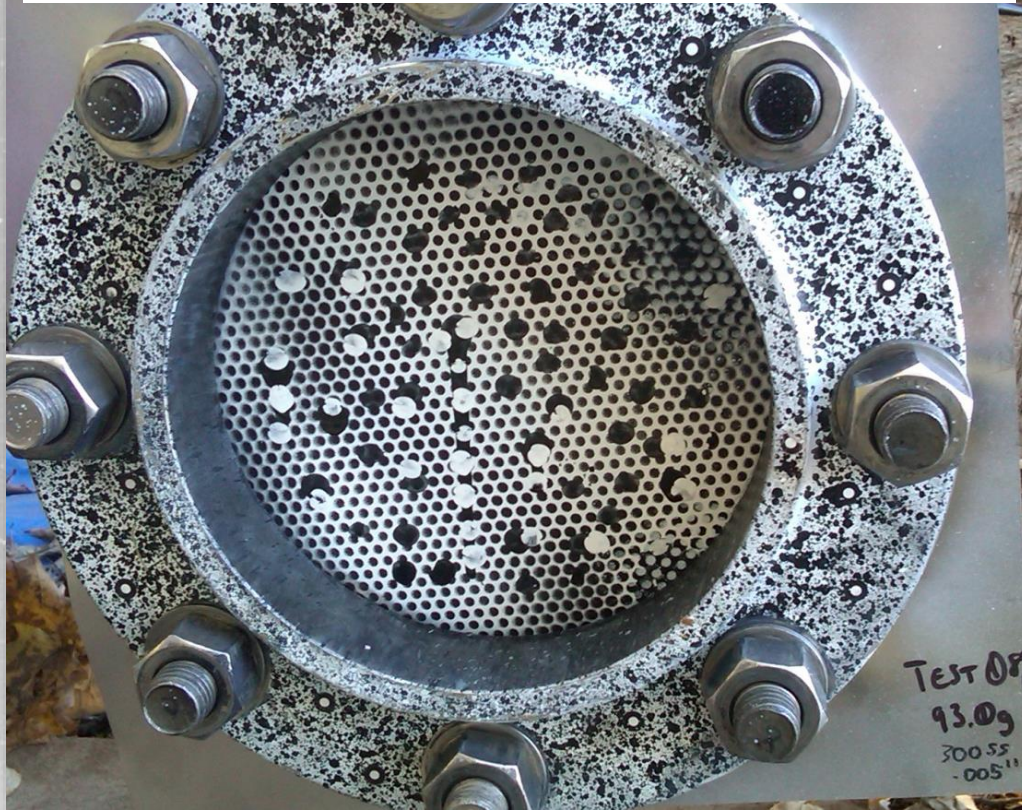


Full Surface Setup



What is Digital Image Correlation?

Contrasting Pixels applied to part(Speckle Pattern)



= Full Field
Displacement and
Strain Measurements

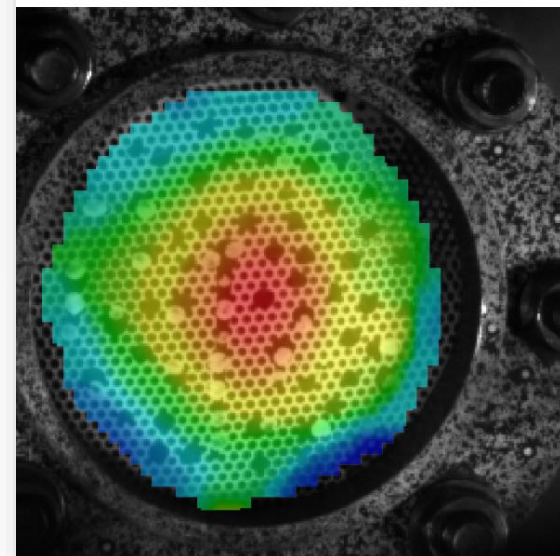
Stereo Camera Triangulation



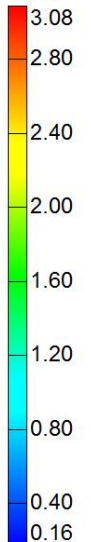
Photo Provided by: Tim Schmidt / Trilion

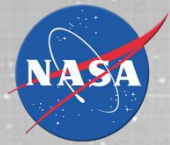


Oct 24, 2012 300 SS 0.005"

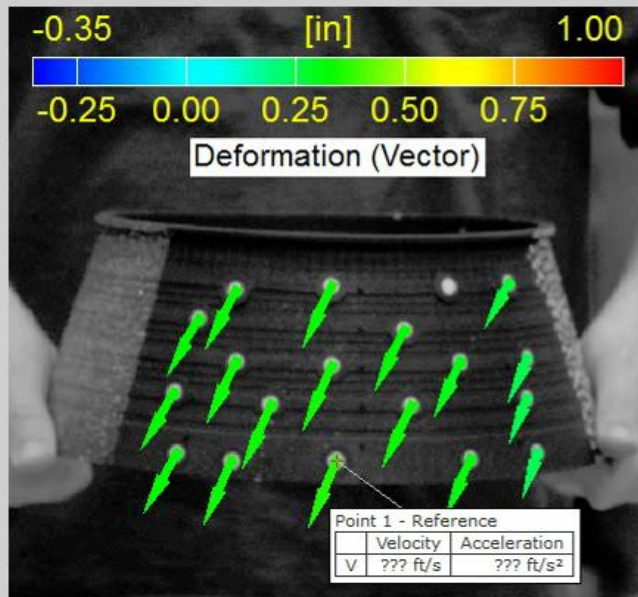


Major Strain
[%]





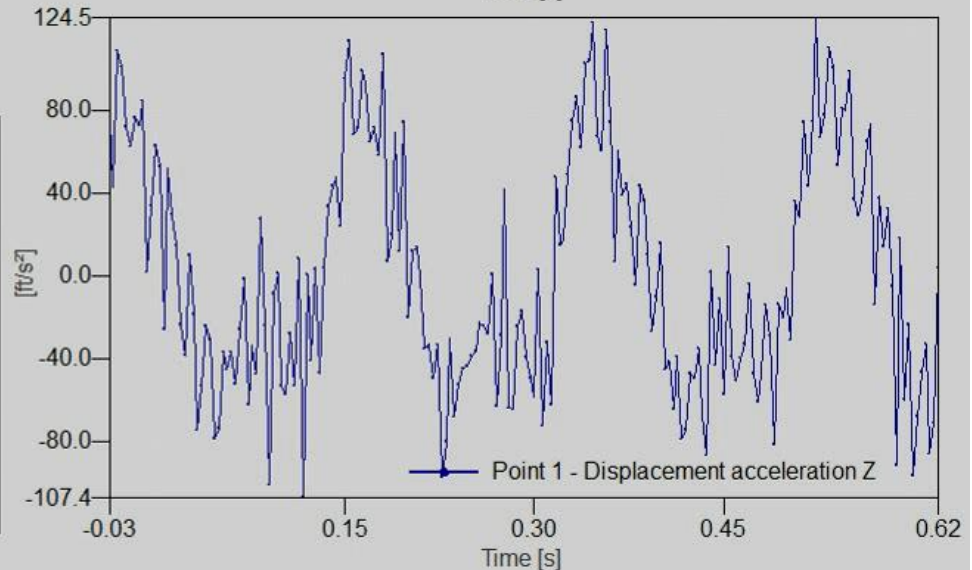
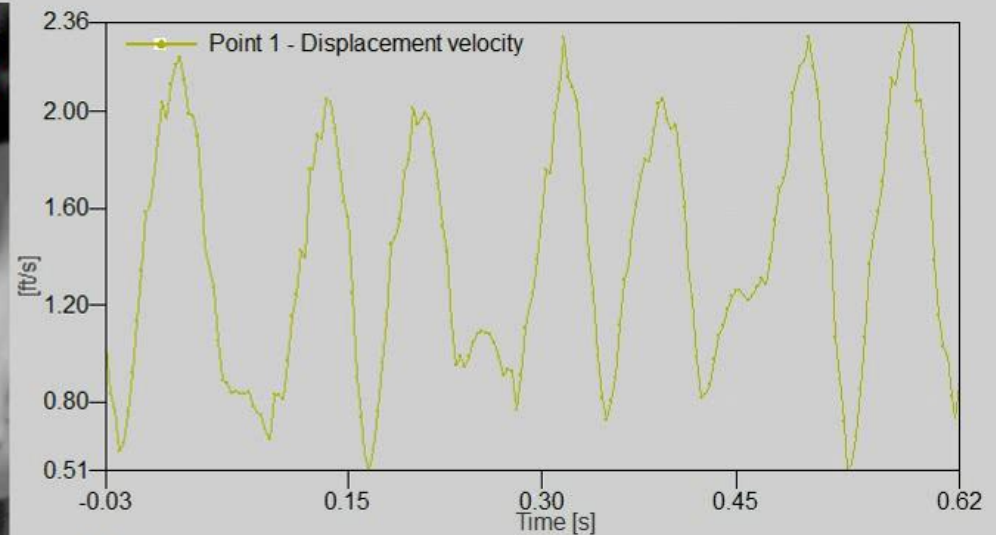
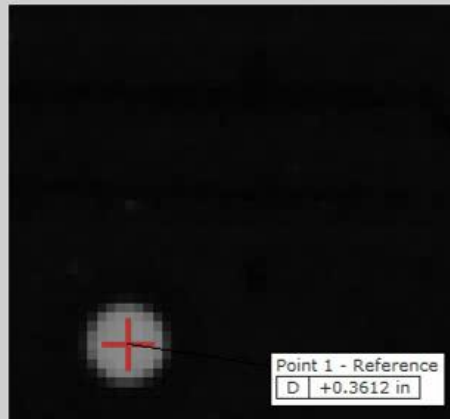
PONTOS Lab Experiments

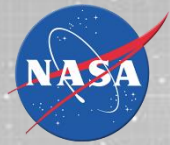


Nozzle Deformation
Date: 4/2/2013
0.000000 sec
Phantom 7.1M HS
50mm lenses



Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley

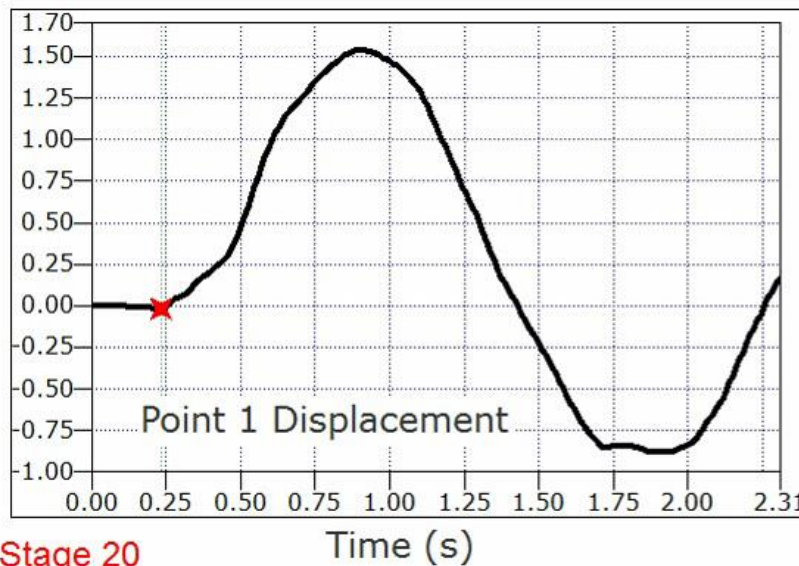
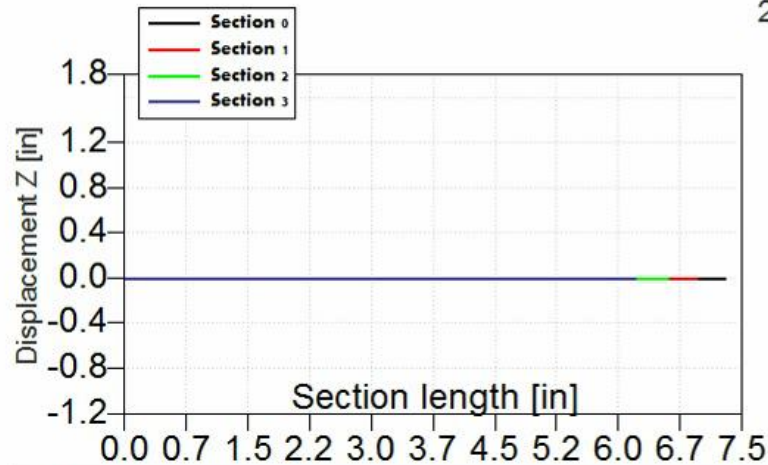




ARAMIS Lab Experiments – Displacement

Stage 20

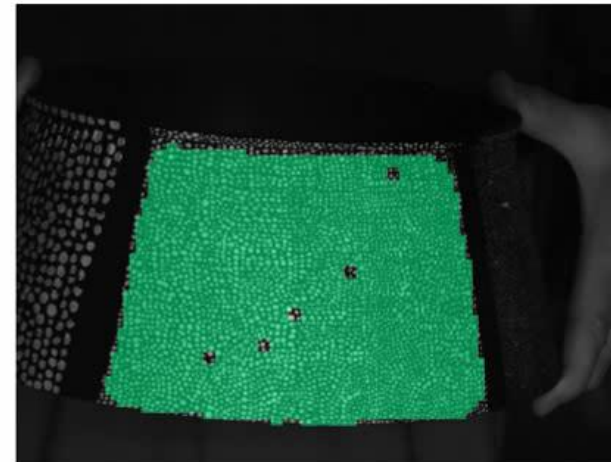
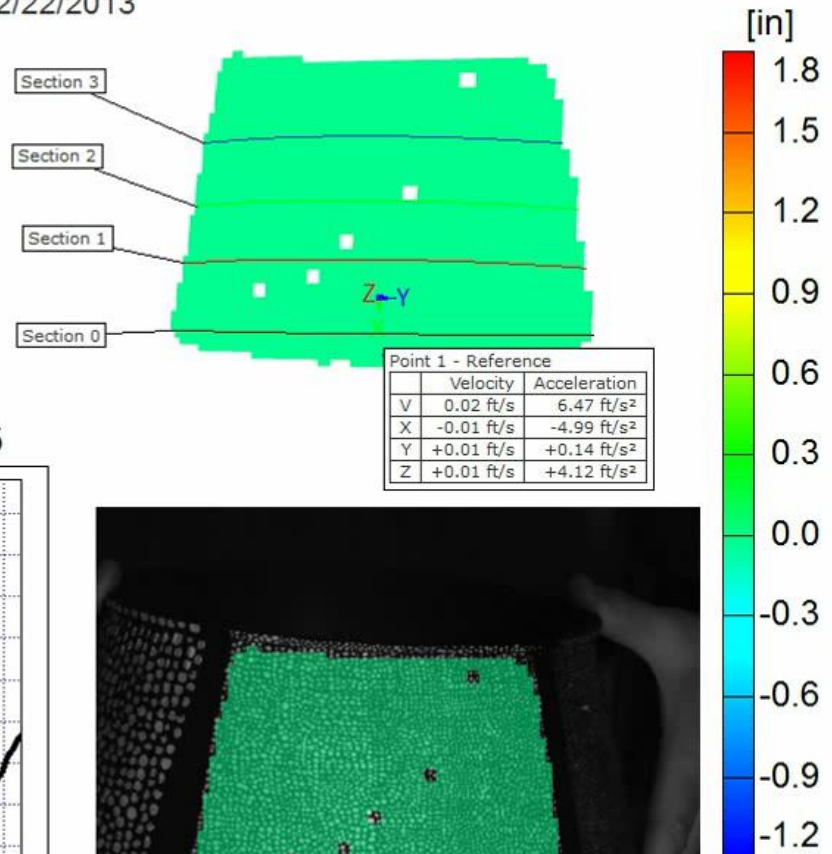
Nozzle Displacement Z

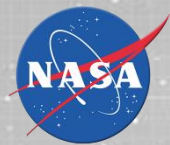


Stage 20

Stage 20
Time 0.23 s
2/22/2013

Displacement Z

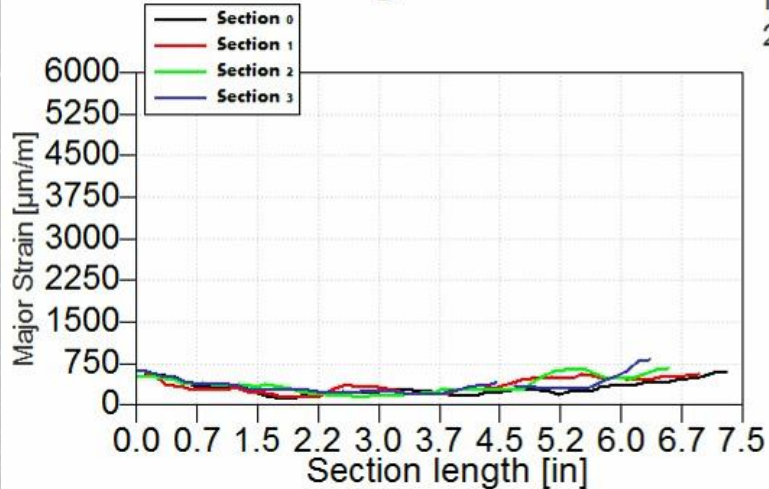




ARAMIS Lab Experiments – Principal Strain

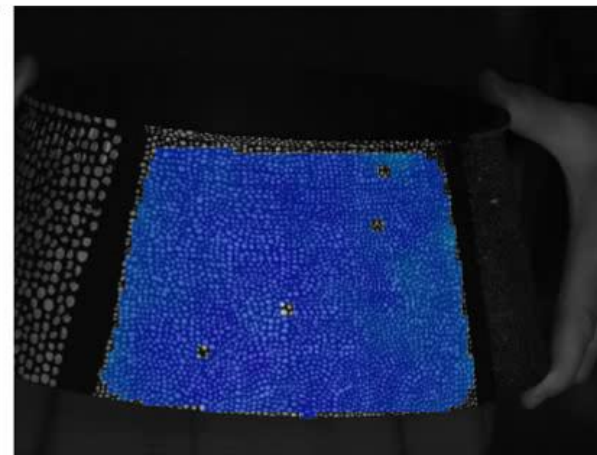
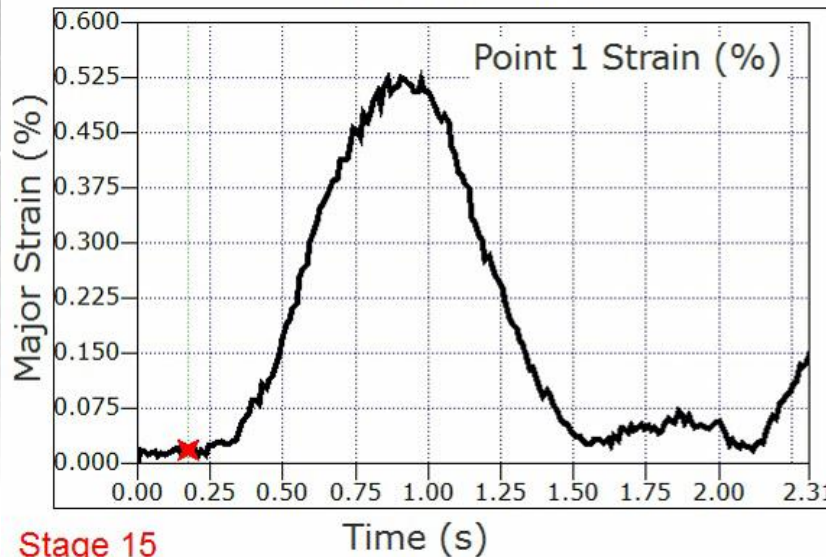
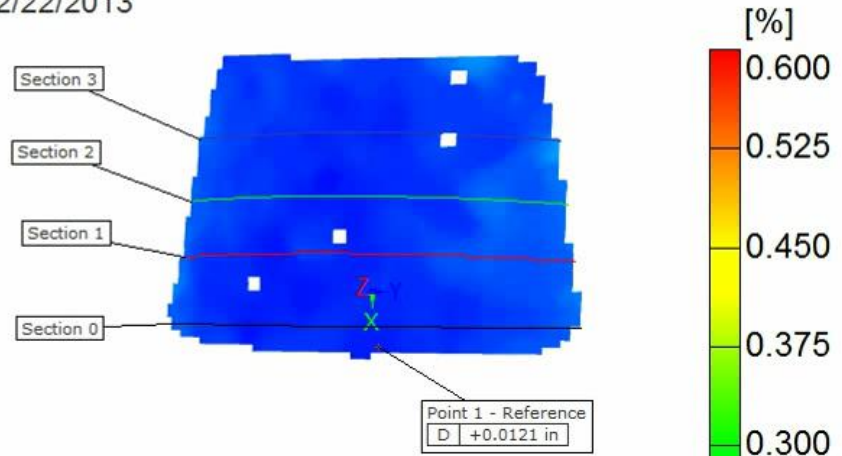
Stage 15

Nozzle - Major Strain



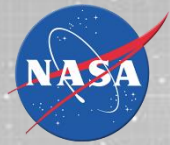
Stage 15
Time 0.17 s
2/22/2013

Major Strain

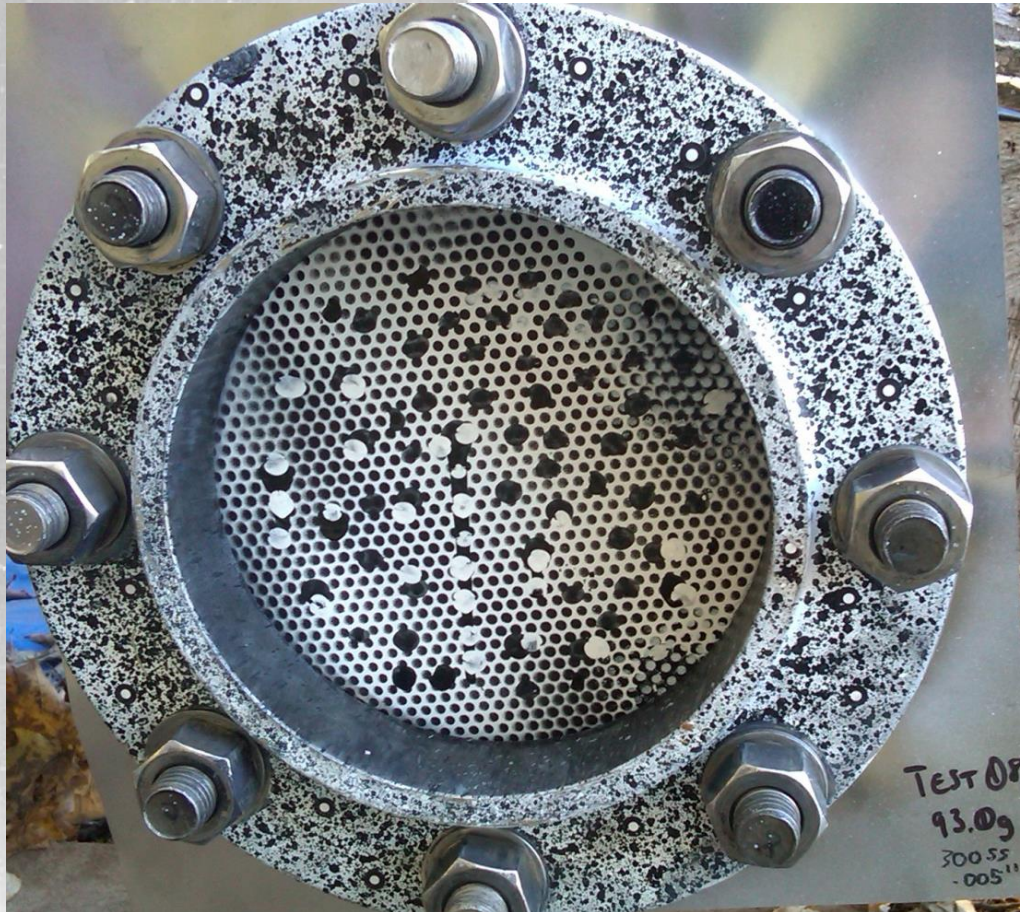


Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley



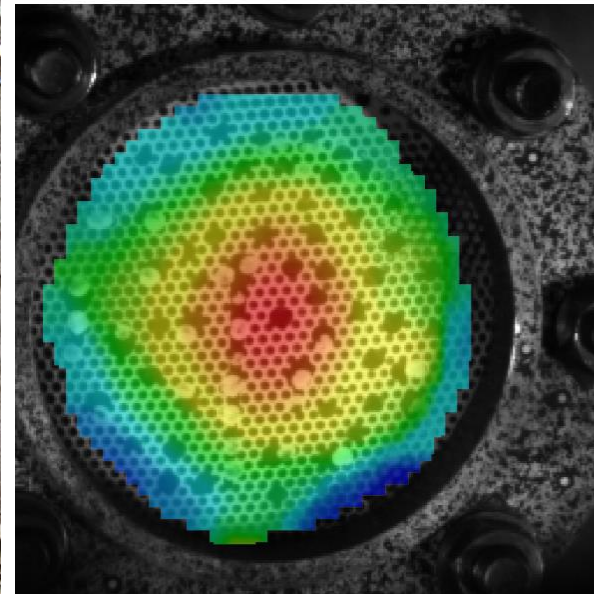


Blast Testing High Speed Example

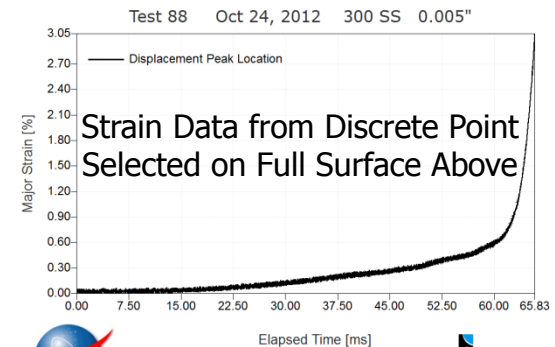
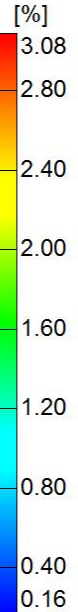


Speckle pattern applied to component using Rustoluem 1976 Black

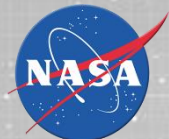
Oct 24, 2012 300 SS 0.005"



Major Strain



67,500 frames/sec

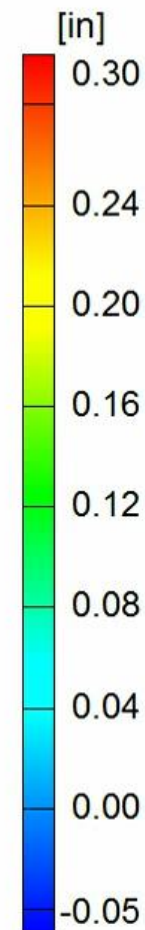
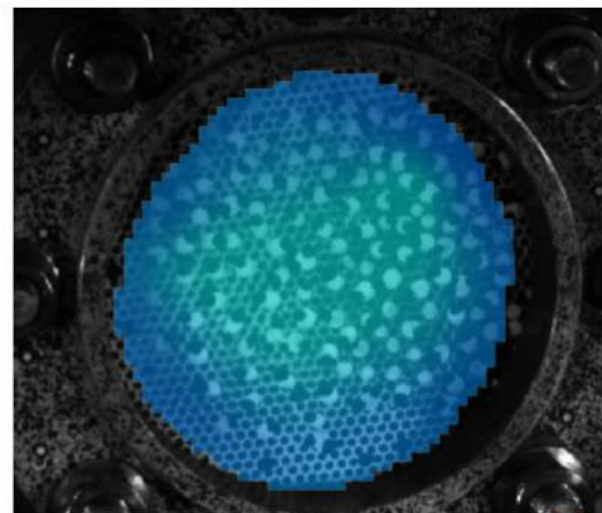
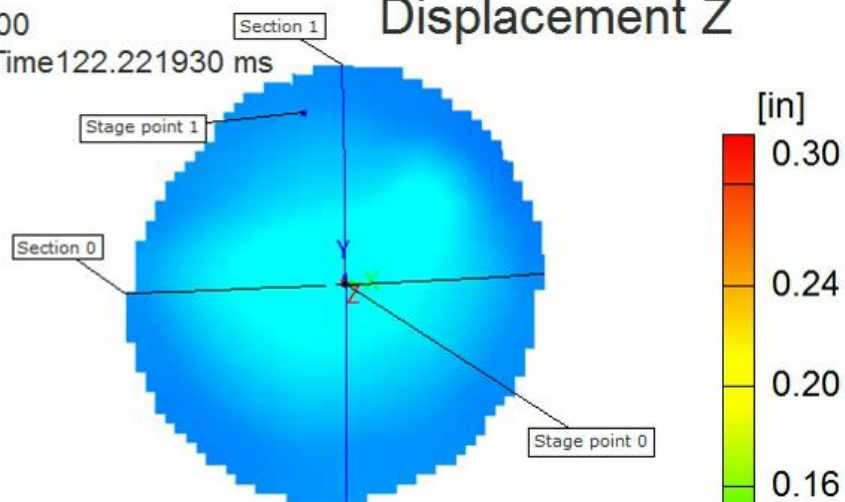
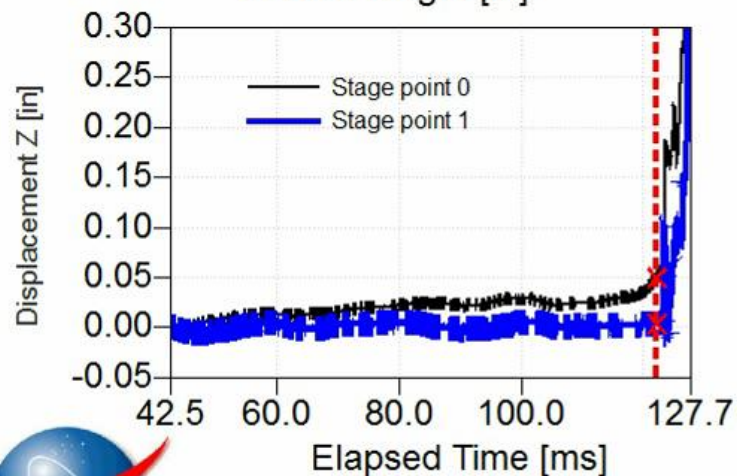
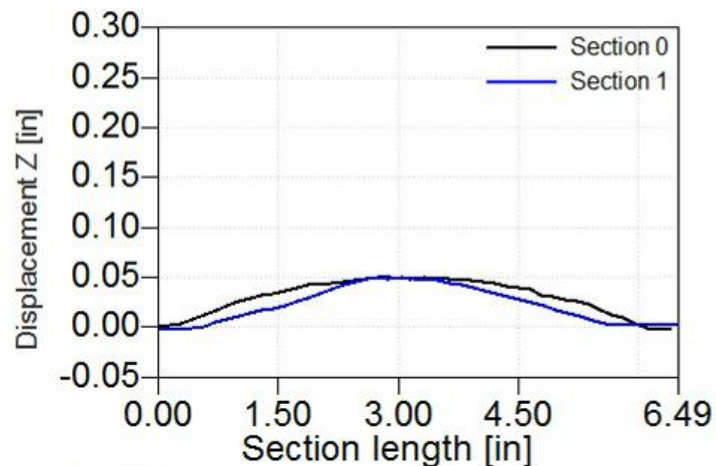


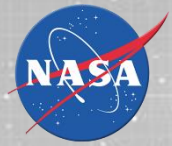
High Speed Fragmentation Testing

Test 91 April 3, 2013
300 SS 0.005" Half H2O

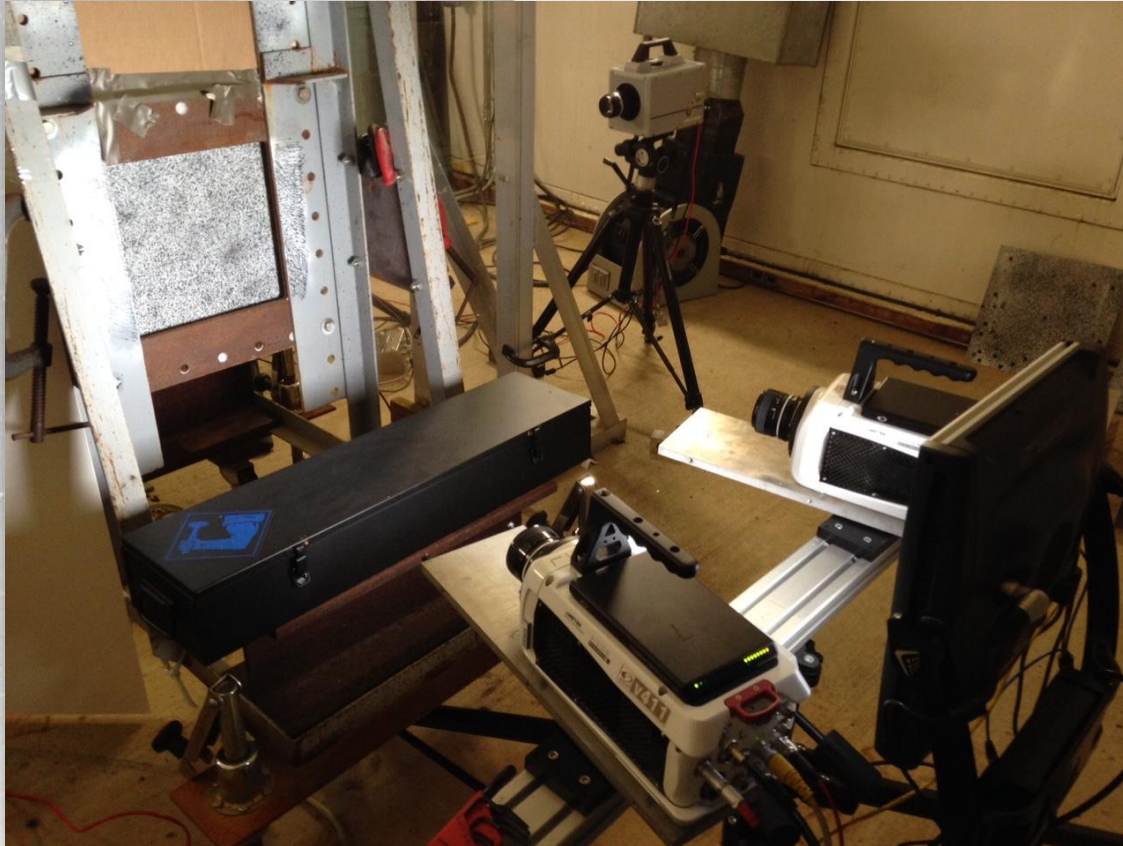
Stage 4300
Elapsed Time 122.221930 ms

Displacement Z

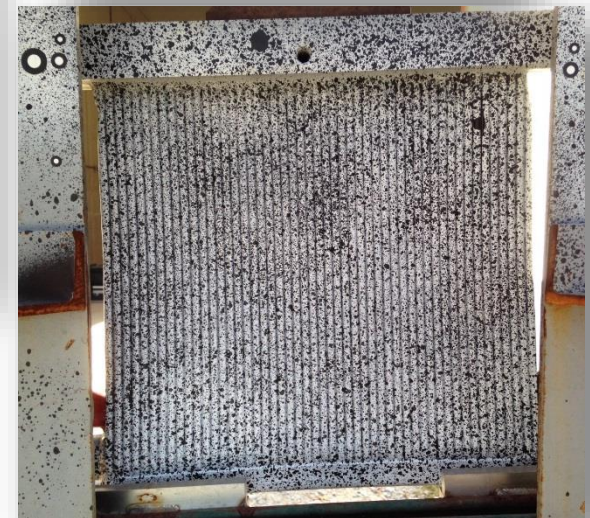
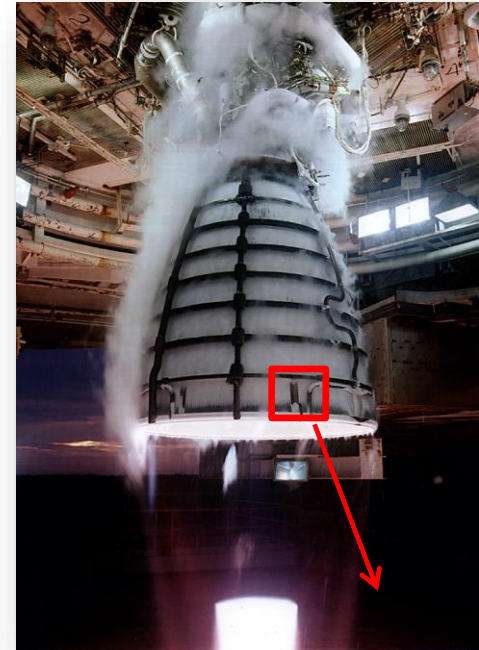


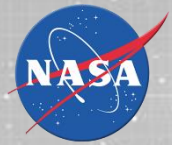


Space Launch System (SLS) Debris Impact Testing



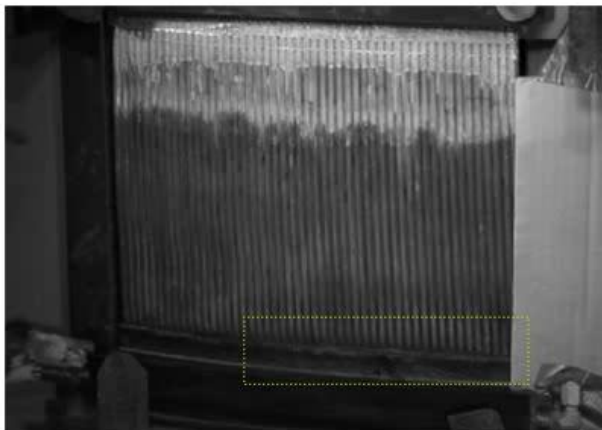
Test provided by: Paul Gradl and Cory Medina
Chip Kopicz, Perry Gray, Bart Suggs



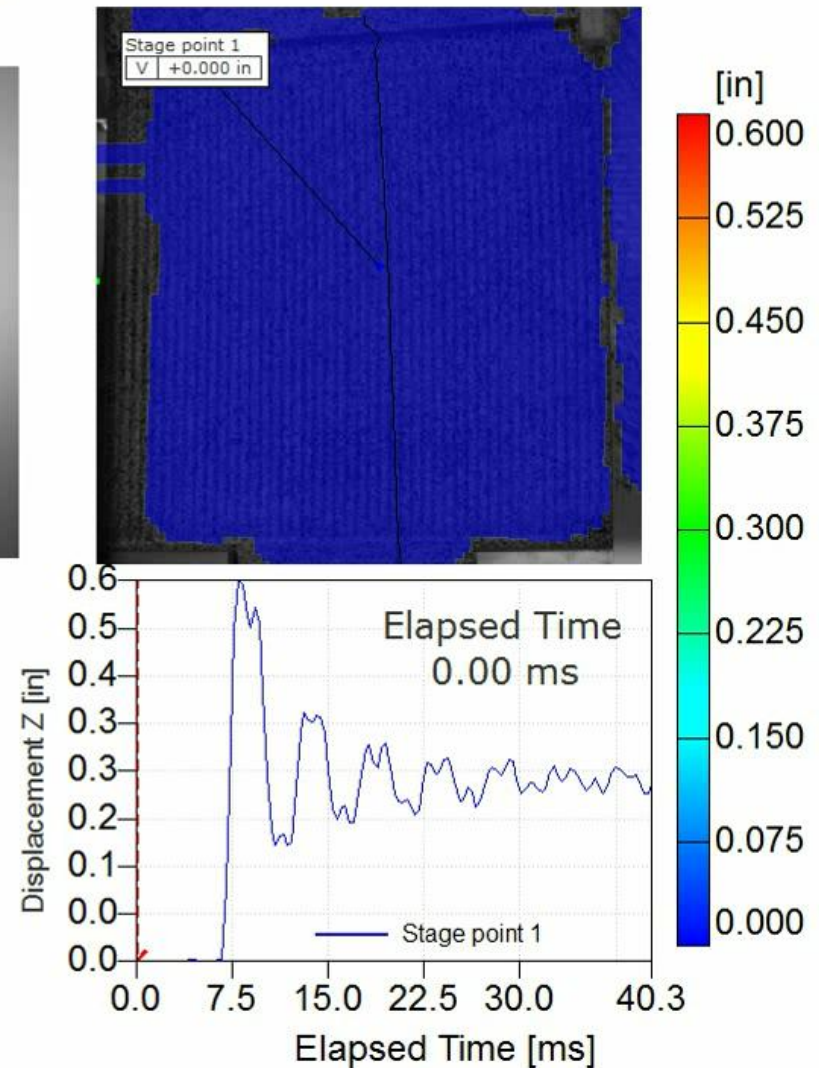


SLS RS25 Nozzle Pressurized Panel

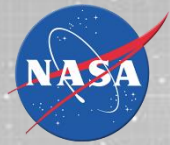
SLS RS25 Pressurized Panel Testing 13 Nov 2015; 6# Foam



Displacement Z



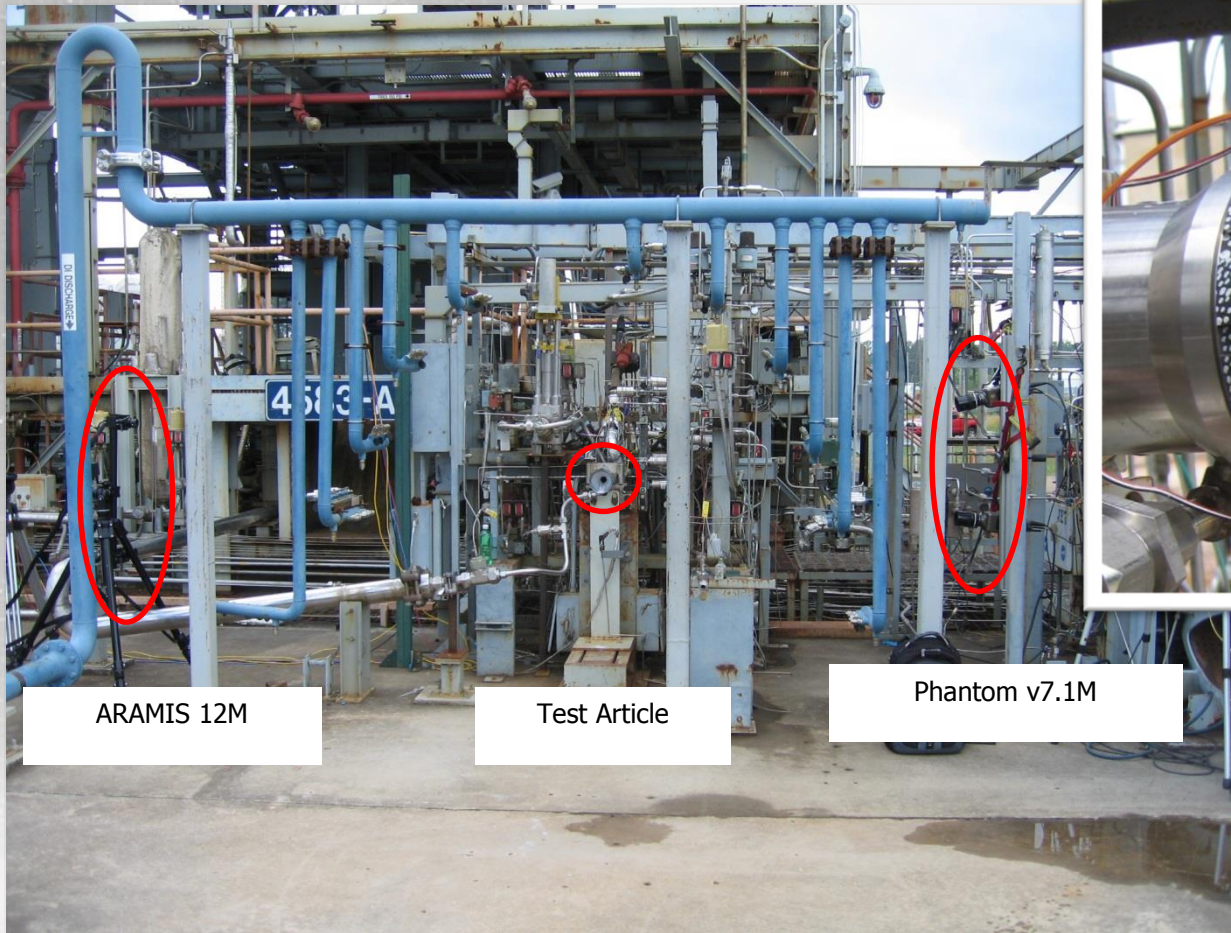
Paul Gradl Cory Medina Chip Kopicz



Subscale Hotfire Nozzle Testing

Test Photos and Data Collection:

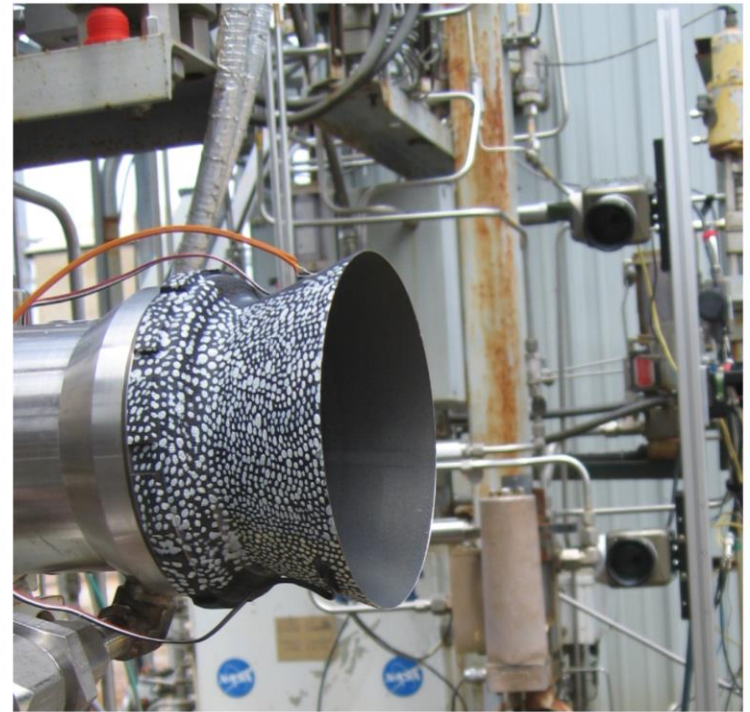
Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley
Sandy Elam Greene



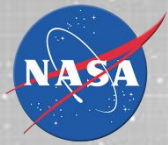
ARAMIS 12M

Test Article

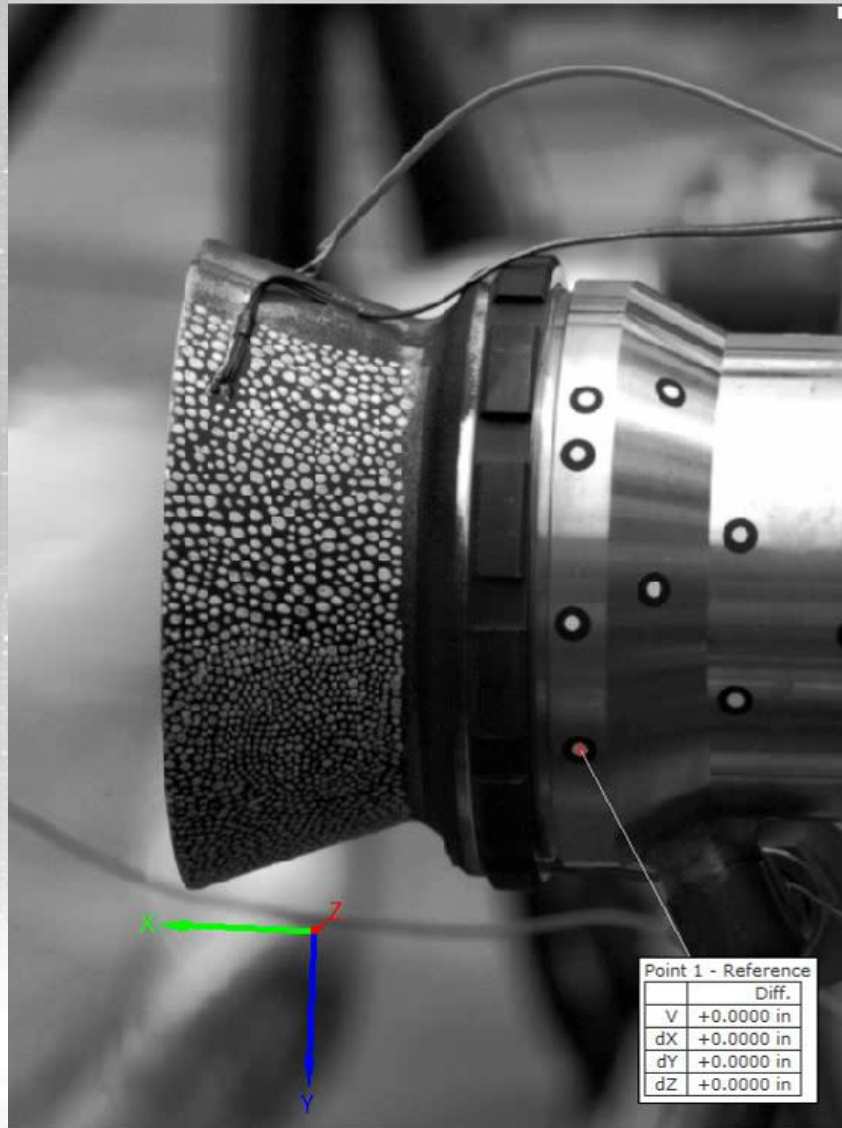
Phantom v7.1M



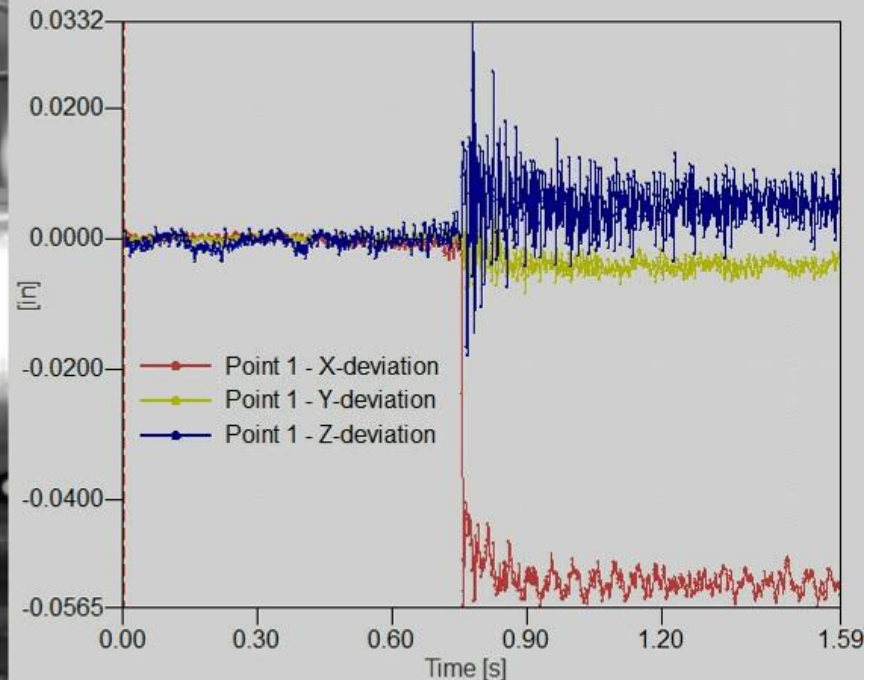
Additively Manufactured Nozzle Extension



Bench Testing Doesn't Always Translate into the Field...

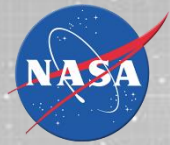


Nozzle Extension Skirt Buckling Test
Intentional Predicted Failure
May 22, 2013



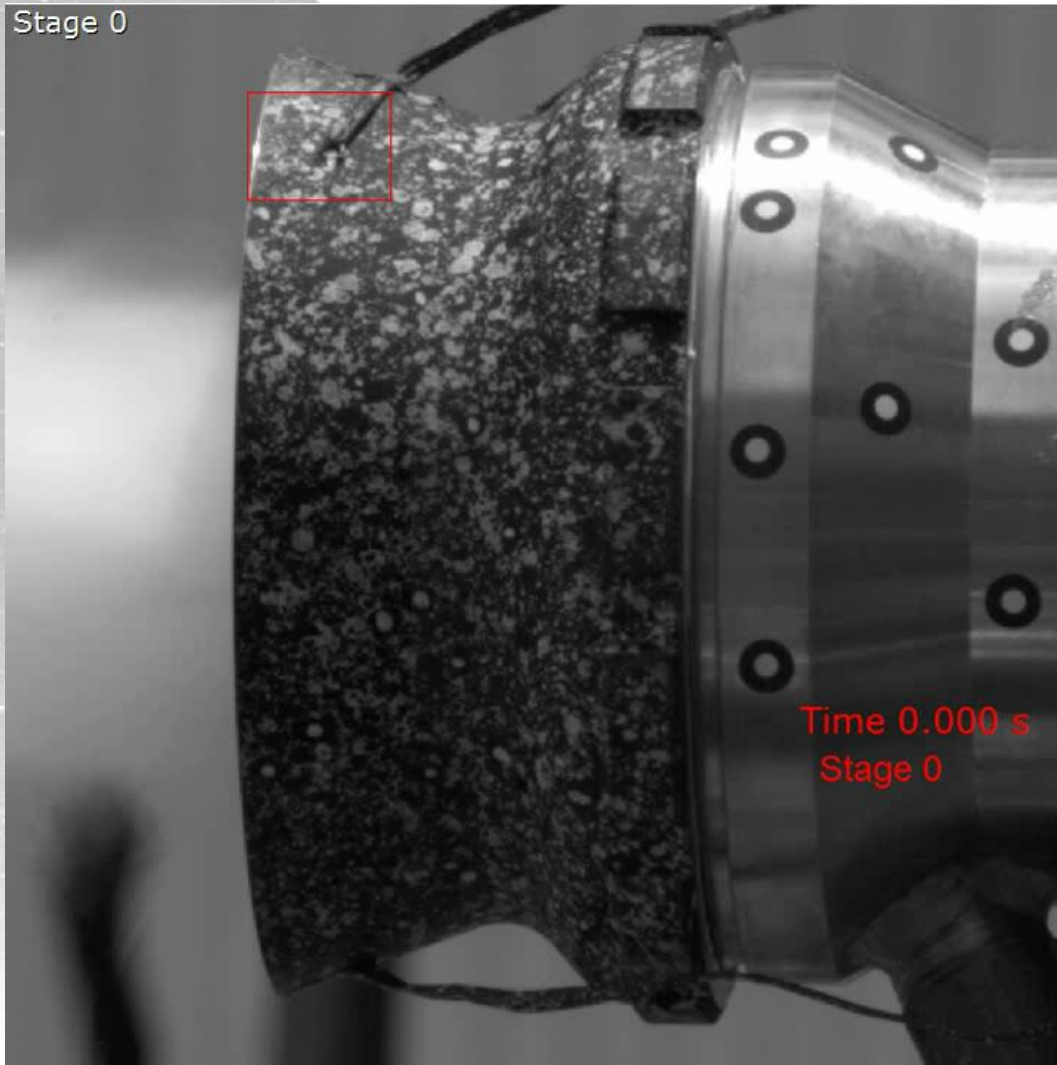
Time: 0.000000 s from trigger

Phantom High Speed v7.1M
750 fps
135mm lens @6ft

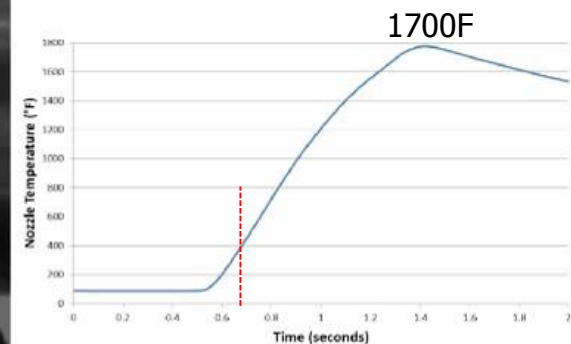
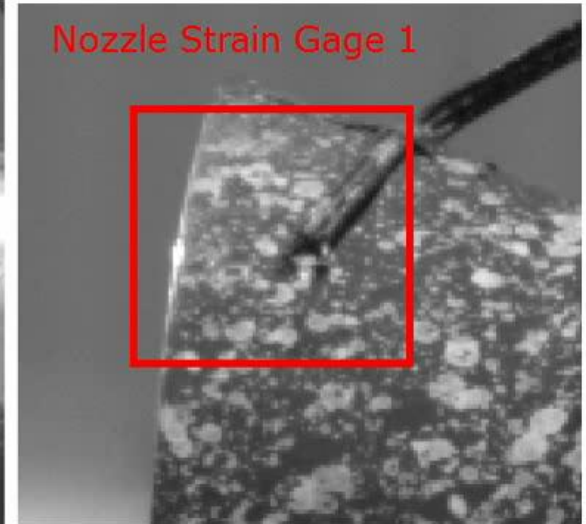


Motivation to Develop Technique

Stage 0



Nozzle Strain Gage 1



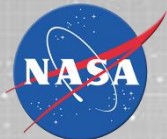
Strain Gage Failure at ~400F



Subscale Nozzle Hotfire Demonstration
Phantom v7.1 M, 1250 fps

6/13/2013

Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley



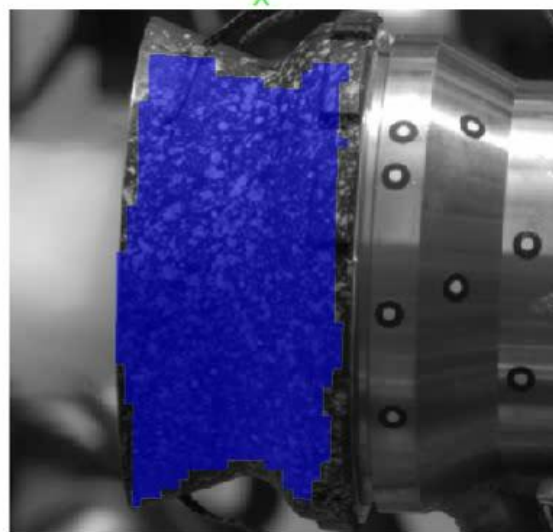
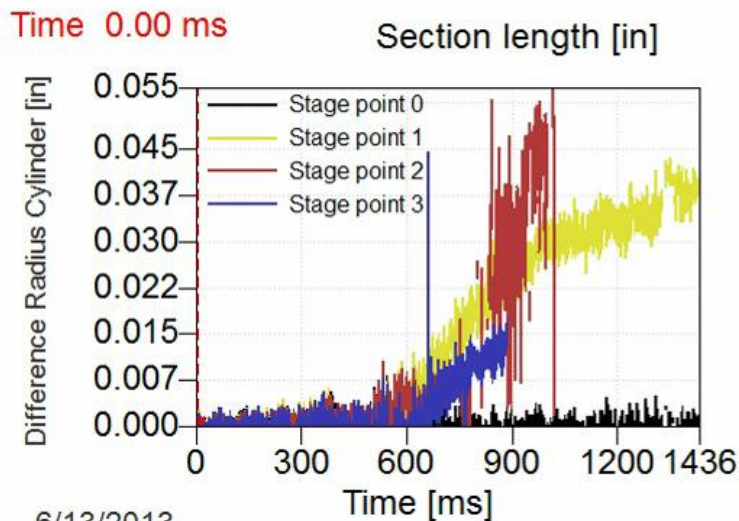
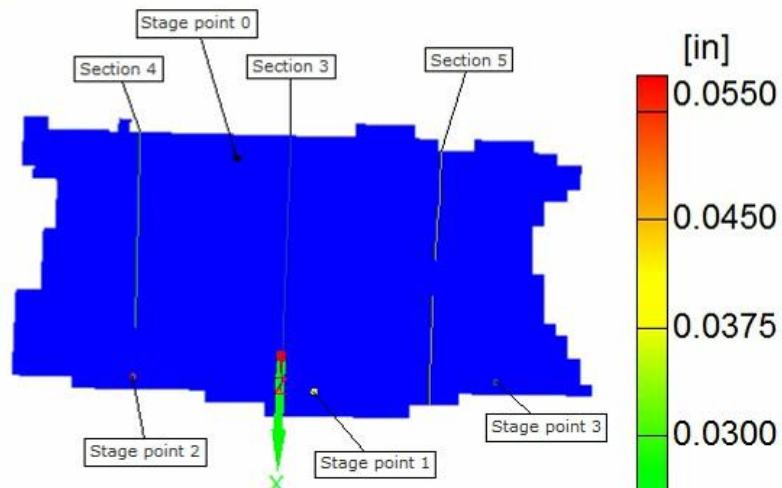
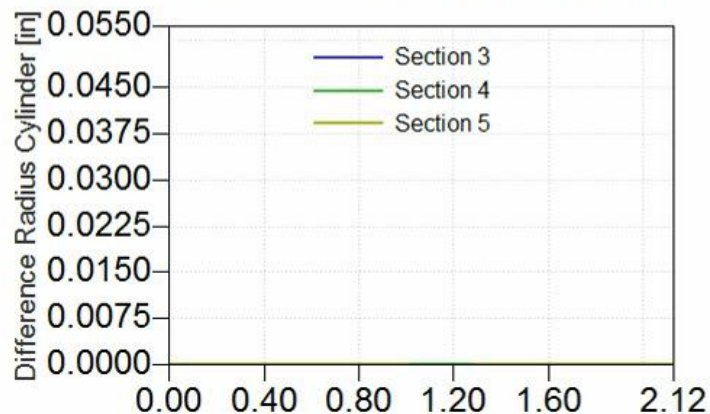
Subscale Hotfire Testing on Nozzle



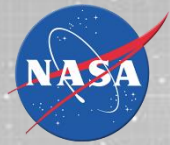
Subscale Nozzle Test
Demonstration of ARAMIS
Phantom v7.1 High Speed, 1250 fps

Stage 0
Time 0.00 ms

Radial Displacement



Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley

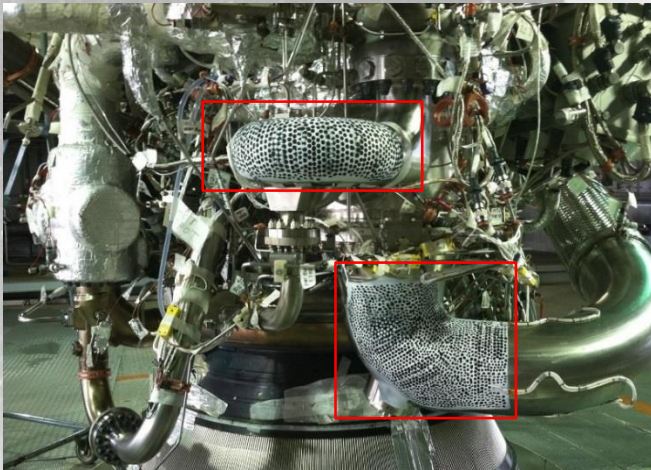


Large Scale D.I.C. for Engine Hotfire Testing

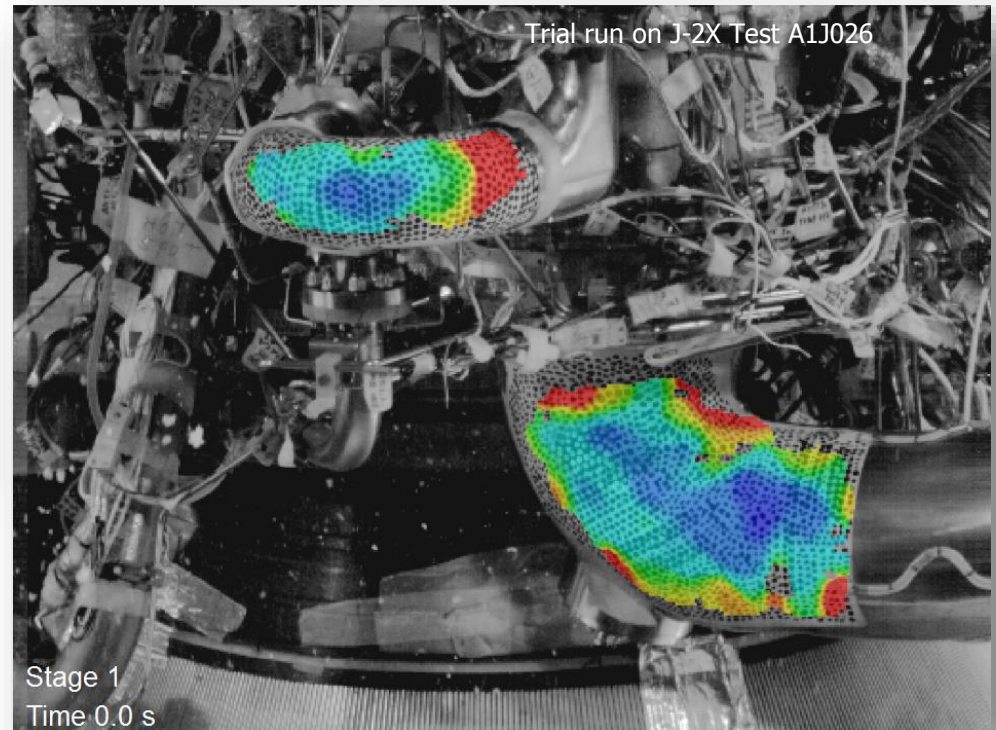
MSFC has developed new optical measurement techniques to augment or replace traditional gages in harsh environment engine testing or manufacturing operations

Stereo high-speed cameras measure full-surface displacements and strains using "speckle pattern" (calibrated triangulation)

- Leveraged basic techniques from NESC Shell Buckling Test and NASA & industry experts
- Developed speckle pattern and initial vibration damping in subscale hotfire testing at MSFC
- J-2X provided the test-bed environment to develop camera stability damping
- Industry-first attempt for high temperature, high vibration environments where traditional gages do not operate reliably

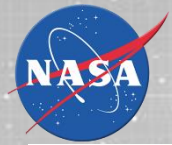


**Stereo Cameras installed and
Speckle Pattern Applied at
Stennis A1 Stand**

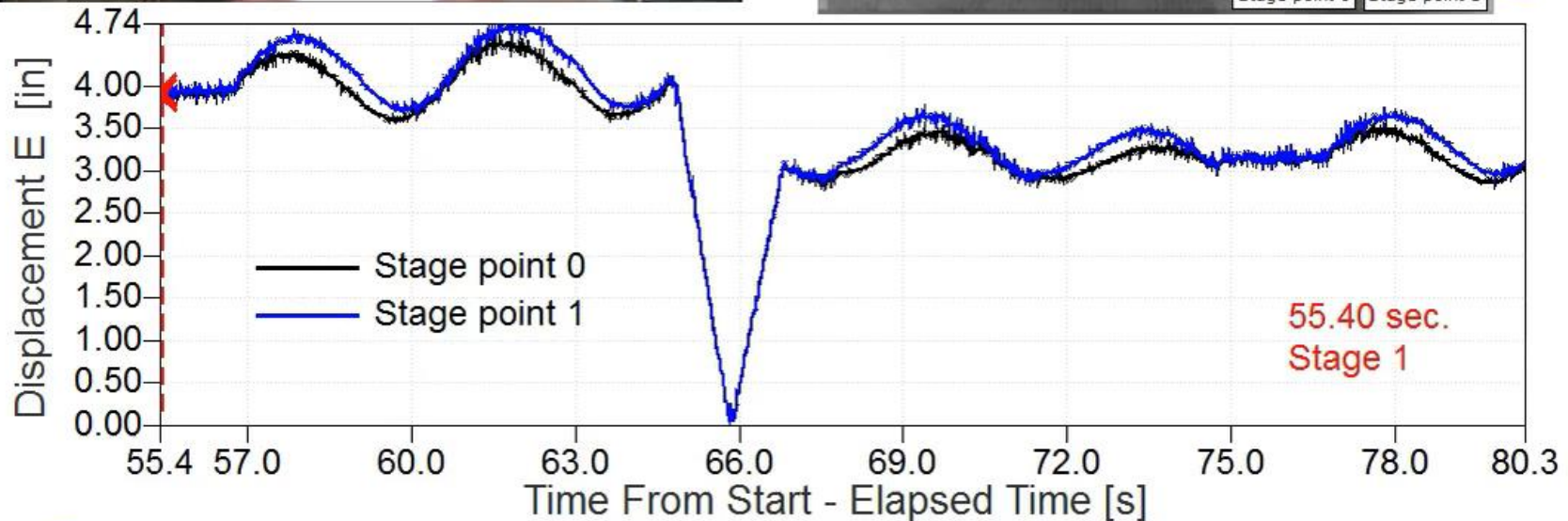
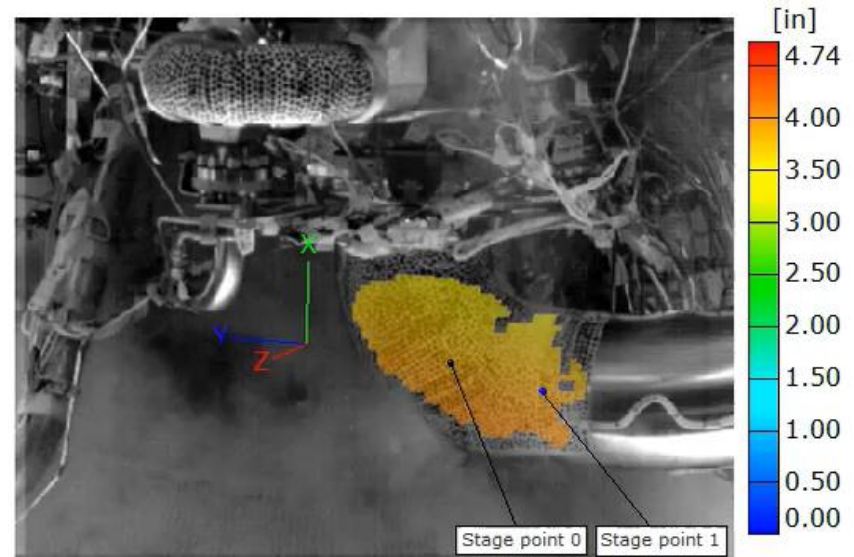




ARAMIS high speed cameras



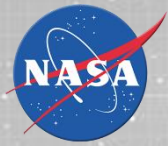
ARAMIS Full Surface Strain Measurement Proof of Concept Displacement during A1J028 Test



ARAMIS Trial on J-2X A1J028

Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley

Displacement E (Total X, Y, Z)



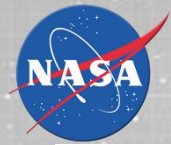
2.75" Hydra Testing Demo

Test Support: Paul Gradl/MSFC, Cory Medina/MSFC, John Tyson/Trilion, John "Yann" Psilopolous/Trilion



Demonstrated initial feasibility of using photogrammetry and digital image correlation for range testing of missile burst testing.





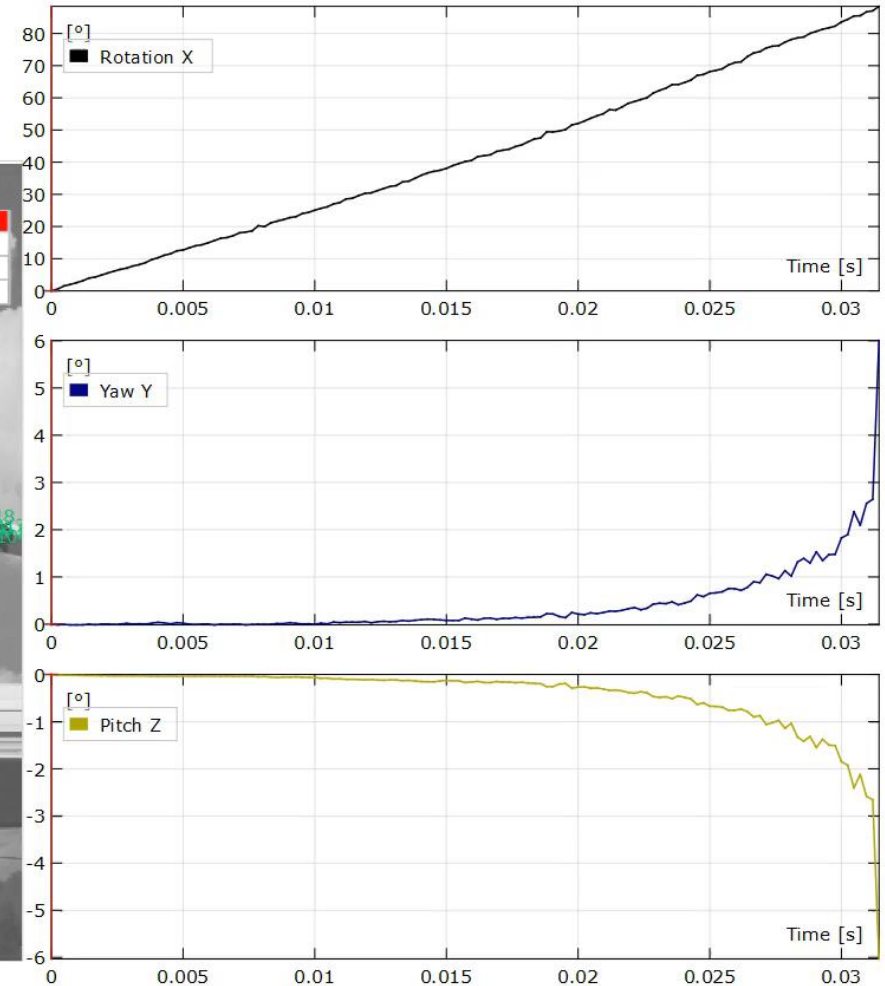
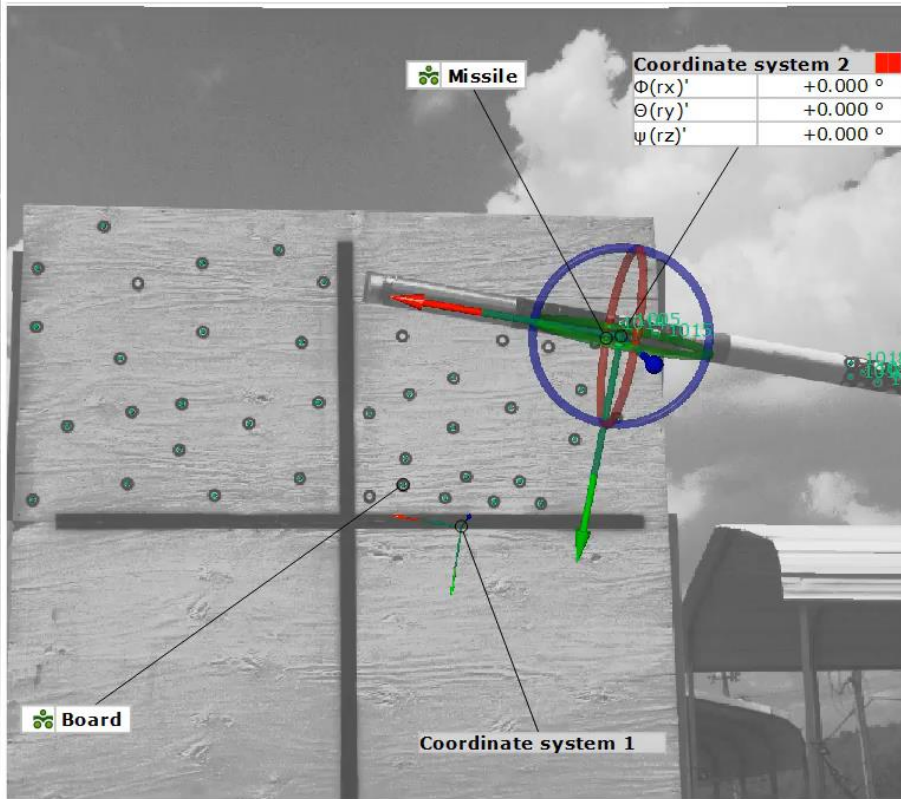
Feasibility of 6-dof Analysis of Missile Testing



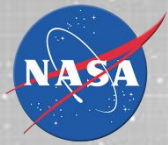
Report - PONTOS Testing

Test 62 - TM1 Hydra Missile Testing

Test Data provided:
Paul Gradl and Cory Medina



1/2



Where are we going with this technology?

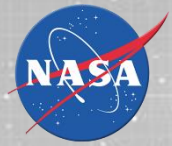
NASA will continue to advance this technology for rocket engine testing, subscale testing, component testing and bench top testing

- Replace traditional measurement systems
- Integrate with modern analysis tools
- Combine advanced techniques such as IR thermography and digital image correlation

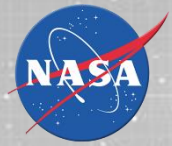
NASA and AMRDEC have signed agreements to advance and develop the technology further

- Further develop techniques for harsh environments
 - Liquid rocket engine testing
 - Missile range testing
 - Static solid motor testing
- Lab environment, modal and dynamic testing

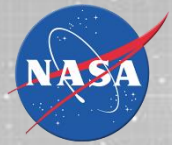
Share lessons learned with industry and government through technical papers and presentations



**The possibilities of dynamic data
collection are endless...**

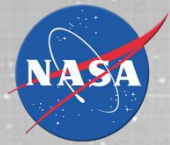


Dynamic responses
require an input to
excite the system...

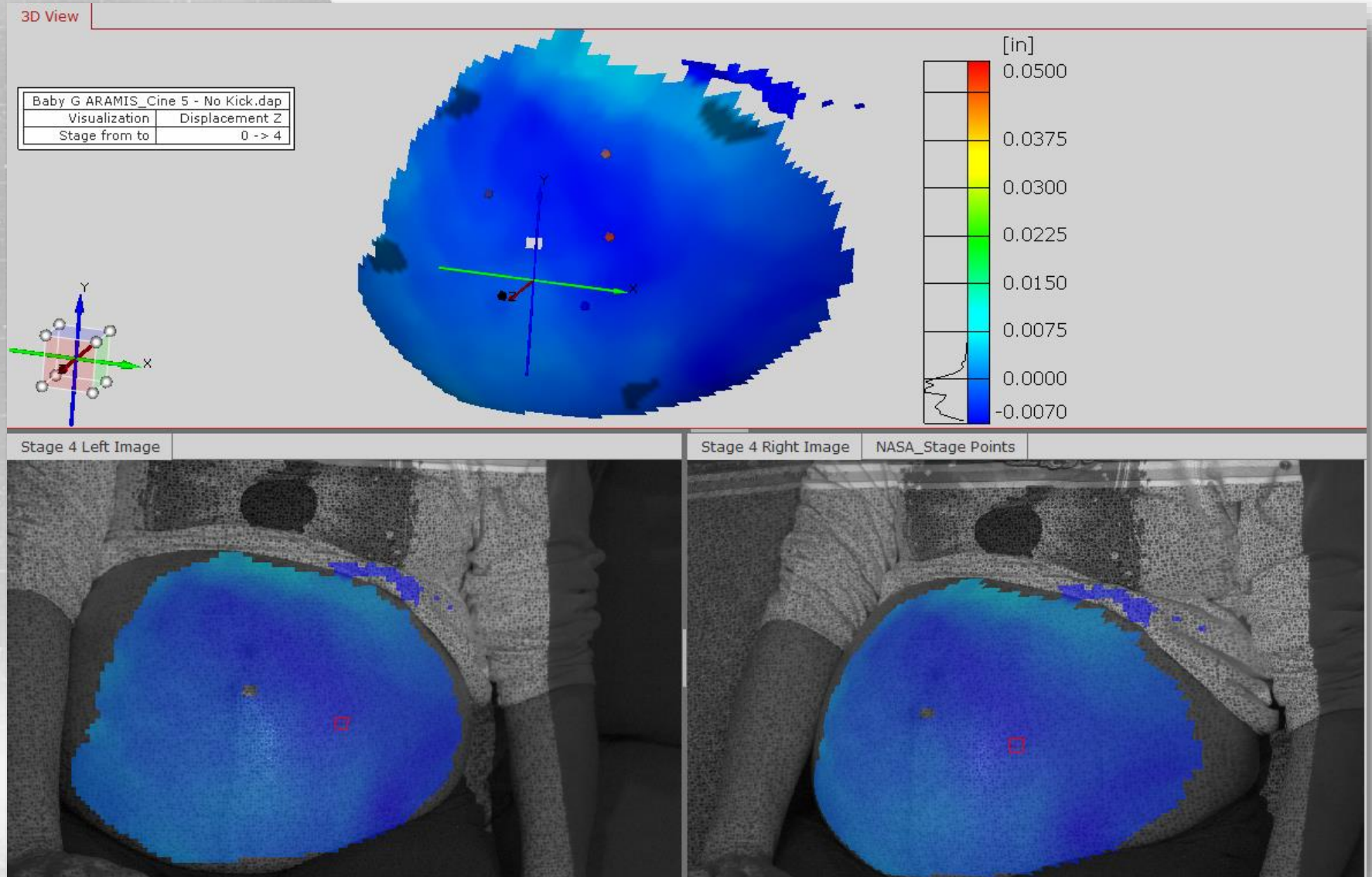


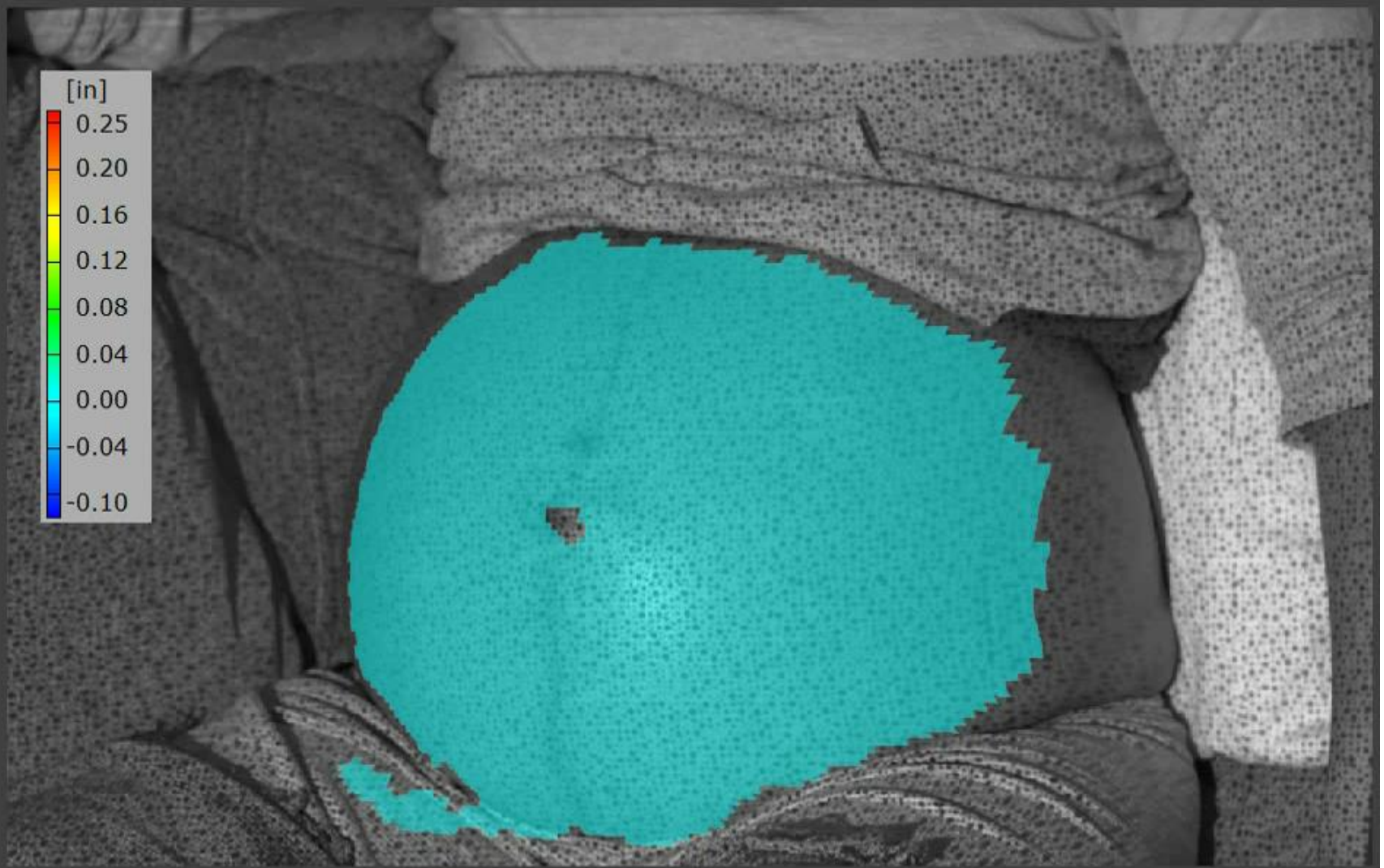
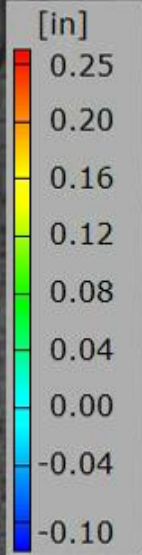
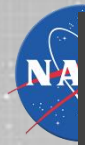
Images were collected using a projected pattern instead of painting a speckle pattern on her belly...
High Speed cameras were post triggered after movements felt.





To ensure that kicks and movement data was real a background test was conducted with no baby movement (to correct for breathing and body motion)

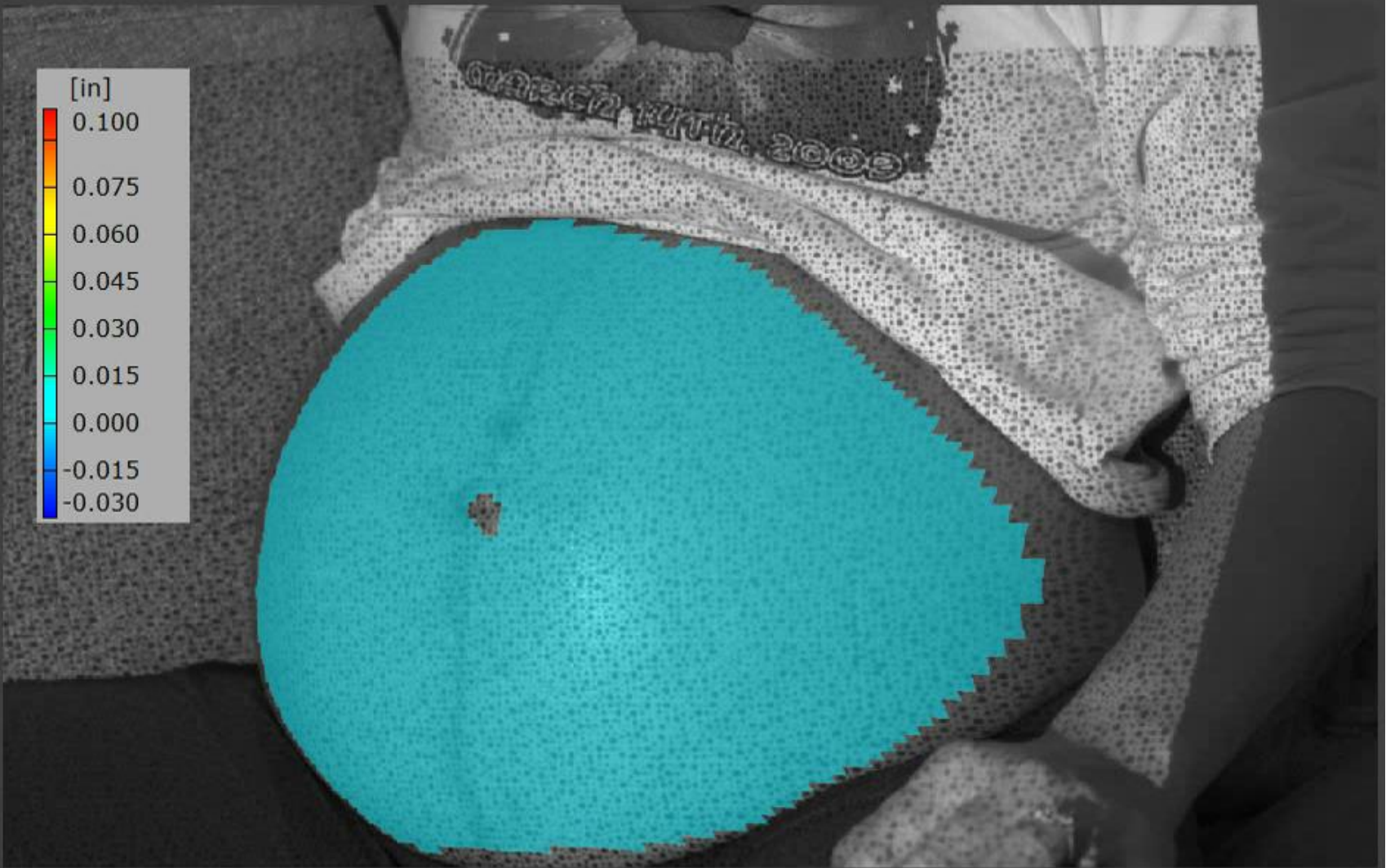
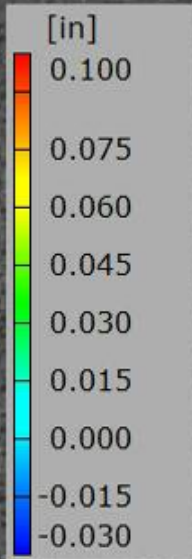




Time 0.00 seconds

 [Click to Play Video](#)

Displacement in Z Axis
Baby Gradl Movement - Shift to Right Side



↓ Click to Play Video

Time 0.00 seconds

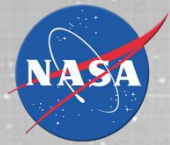
Displacement in Z Axis
Baby Gradi Movement - Baby Kicking

VIDEO



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BACKUP



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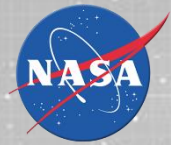
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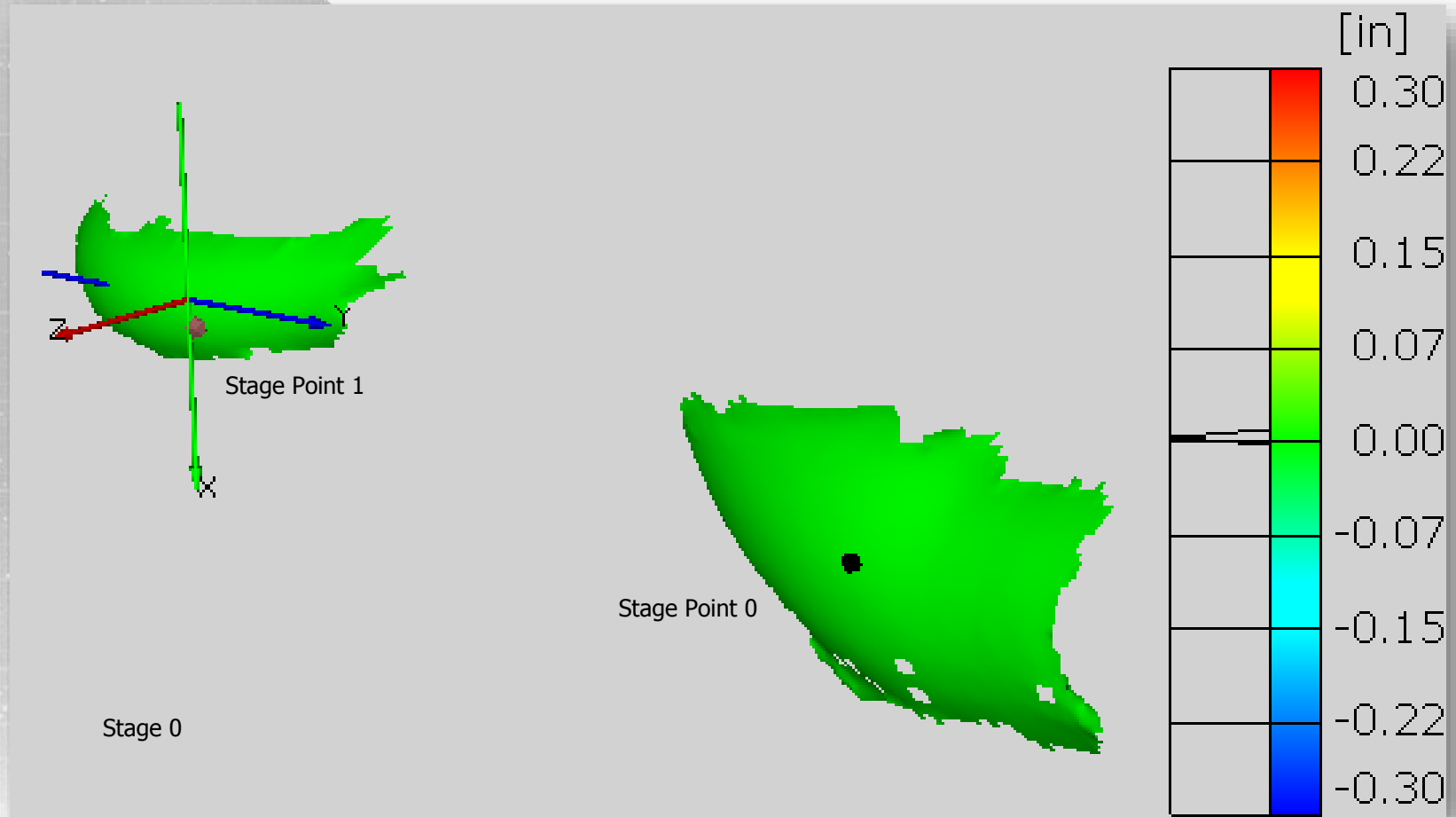
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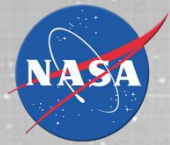
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ARAMIS Full Surface Models from Data Collection



Full 3D surface data collected for each "stage" or period of time



Presenter Biography

Paul Gradl is a senior propulsion engineer in the Propulsion Division, Combustion Devices Design and Development Branch, at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). He leads manufacturing, design, development and testing of liquid rocket engine nozzles and nozzle extensions and has supporting a variety of nozzle development and flight programs over the last 12 years. These programs include large scale tube wall and channel wall nozzles, additive manufacturing (3D printing of metal) of nozzle components, novel approaches for channel wall closeouts and hotfire testing of nozzles and combustion chambers. Paul has been involved and led technology development supporting a variety of combustion chamber and nozzle manufacturing techniques for nozzles and recently advanced optical measurement techniques (Digital Image Correlation and Dynamic Photogrammetry) for use during component manufacturing and test. He has authored and co-authored over 14 journal articles and conference papers and holds a patent in his field. Paul has a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and MBA from Gannon University as well as a Masters in engineering from University of Alabama Huntsville. Mr. Gradl has received numerous NASA and industry awards including two NASA Exceptional Achievement Medals, MSFC Research and Technology, NASA Technology Transfer, Engineering Partnership Award, ARES Program Made It Happen, MSFC Certificate of Appreciation, and was a NASA Space Flight Honoree.

